

RUSSIANS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY ON THE SERETH

Drive Austrians Back and
Take 5,000 Prisoners
in Galicia.

GERMANS ADVANCE TOWARD ROVNO

Evacuation of Kiev Begun—
Czar's Forces Stand Firm
on the Flanks.

London, Sept. 10.—A new victory in Galicia is claimed by Petrograd. After repelling a series of enemy attacks on the Sereth River yesterday, the Czar's forces delivered counter attacks in the Trembovka sector. The Austrians were forced to beat a hasty retreat and lost 800 prisoners, the Russian War Office relates.

Meanwhile the Germans from the south of the Pripiet marshes to the region southwest of Vilna are fighting hard, and with some success, for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Litva area.

Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line, which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida and the East Pripiet marshes to Rovno and onward to Lemberg, Galicia.

Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question, as the autumn rains already have set in.

The three main Russian armies, under Generals Ruzsky, Evert and Ivanov, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth River, and the Austro-Germans must look to their own defence before reinforcements reach their opponents.

Evacuation of Kiev Begun.

The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Rumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the middle Danube, in the opinion of Russian War Office officials. It is regarded as improbable that the concentration indicates that an offensive against Rumania is in prospect.

The officials declare, however, that it is premature to regard the Kiev-Dnieper line as endangered. An advance from Galicia is regarded as unlikely at present because of the recent Teutonic but their Tangra, in any event, the Austrians would have to move slowly, breaking down opposition at every river and on every elevation.

The partial evacuation of Kiev already is under way, and several institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient, on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event that the city was threatened seriously.

From the Russian town of Kovel, in Volhynia, the Austrians advanced thirty-five miles in the direction of Pinsk, but their Tangra, was checked. Between the Pripiet and the Niemen the Germans continue to move forward through the thick forest region.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by German Army Headquarters says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in fighting on the Pripiet, has captured 100 prisoners.

The situation between the Baltic and the Niemen is generally unchanged.

Near Skidel and in the Melnik area fighting is proceeding. The heights near Kleski, on the Melnik, were stormed. During the day 1,500 prisoners were brought in and seven machine guns were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our pursuing columns are approaching the railroad station near Kleski, on the road from Kobrin to Mloga. On both sides of the railway to Pinsk we have reached a line running from Pulatycze and Owiecz.

Southeastern theatre of war: German troops have driven the Russians in the direction of Tarnopol, on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol. South-west of Tarnopol and near Tarnopol stubborn enemy attacks were repelled.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following Austrian official war statement was given to-day:

The Russian forces fighting in the region west of Rovno have been repulsed across the Studel lowlands. Our troops advancing from Zalozie repelled the enemy in the direction of Sharsz.

Near Tarnopol Austro-German battalions repulsed several Russian attacks. The Germans captured the village of Buczyn, west of the village Sereth. Hostile reinforcements took part in the fighting, which was violent there. East of the mouth of the Sereth and on the Bessarabian frontier calm prevailed.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania have crossed the broad, swampy region of the Jasiola and Orla and have advanced in the region southwest of Lomza.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The official communication issued by the Petrograd War Office to-day says:

On the Sereth (Galicia) our troops during yesterday repulsed a series of enemy attacks delivered counter attacks in this sector along the Trembovka and in the district of Tchortkov. The Austrians were forced to beat a hasty retreat. According to a provisional estimate, we took five thousand prisoners, among them sixteen officers.

Generally the situation of our armies is one of calm confidence in the immediate future. The initiative in these isolated engagements is gradually passing into our hands.

TEUTON WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST HATE CRUSADE

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Zurich, Sept. 10 (dispatch to "The Chronicle," London).—The Socialist "Volksrecht" publishes the text of a manifesto just issued by Austrian women of all classes, protesting against the attempt in Austria and Germany to stir up a new hate campaign.

"We women," it says, "have stood at the sickbeds of our heroes, but never have we heard from them humiliating abuse of their enemies. We are convinced that our sisters in the countries against which we are now fighting share our standpoint on this question."

fortifications," the correspondent says, "remodeled and modernized others and built some entirely new forts. They made Grodno so strong that it ought to have held out for a long time against any attack whatever, if energetically defended. The Russians also brought thirty heavy guns for the defence of the fort. They did similar work at the fortress of Ossowetz."

SERBS REFUSE
TO GRANT LAND
BULGARS ASK

Offer to Cede Macedonia
Only as Far as the
Wardar River.

Sofia, Sept. 10.—Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia as far as the Wardar River to Bulgaria. Sofia, however, wants the whole of Macedonia.

This is where the negotiations, it was expected, would reach a deadlock, for above all things Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastir, which, being near the southwestern border, would make a common border impossible.

"Bulgaria's position is good and the outlook for the future is favorable," said Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria in a recent interview with The Associated Press correspondent. He added: "It is improbable that Greece and Serbia will adopt a joint policy regarding Bulgaria."

The Premier expressed the hope that all political parties in Bulgaria, especially the Agrarians, would support the government in a wholehearted manner in its efforts to achieve the national goal. The Bulgarian people, he said, were ready to meet the situation created by the international crisis. Economic conditions in the country, he declared, were excellent.

Will Not Attack Serbia.

"Our government is engaged in negotiations with the Entente powers regarding concessions on the part of Serbia," the Premier continued. "While these negotiations are in progress it is utterly absurd to talk of an attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, as is predicted in some quarters. To do so might result in a catastrophe for Bulgaria."

"Our government is negotiating also with the central powers with the aim of obtaining the best results for the national cause. The fact that Bulgaria is treating with both groups of belligerents is quite in accordance with the desire of our government and of the Opposition."

Concerning the future M. Radoslavoff said the government intended to adhere to its policy of neutrality as long as Bulgaria's interests were not endangered.

Are Friendly with Turkey.

"Our relations with Turkey are excellent," the Premier said, "and the territory along the Maritza River ceded to us (the land along the Dedaghatz Railroad) will soon pass under Bulgarian control. The new border runs along the left bank of the Maritza, a tributary of the Danube, to Adrianople. The railroad station at that point is included in the ceded districts. From Adrianople the border runs to the town of Sofia, which lies two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) west of the Maritza. Thence the border follows the right bank of the Maritza. The new line may be described roughly as following the course of the Maritza. Bulgaria has assumed no political obligations for the future in consideration of these concessions."

"The preliminary exposition of Serbia's views in regard to Bulgaria's claims was accompanied by much reserve."

Venezelos Begins Series
of Conferences with King

Athens, Sept. 10.—The conferences begun to-day between King George and King Constantine probably will be protracted over a considerable interval. Until these discussions have been completed it is improbable that Greece will adopt a definite international policy.

The task of the Premier, whose inclination toward the Entente Allies is well known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses of the Russians.

Some irritation has been produced, however, by what is regarded as the attempt of the Allies to influence Greece unduly to make unwelcome territorial concessions to Bulgaria. This feeling is being counterbalanced to some extent, however, by indignation over the reported ill treatment of Greeks in Turkey.

Apprehension concerning the policy of Bulgaria may be described as the key to the situation. Any suggestion that Bulgaria be strengthened seems to blind the Greeks to all other considerations.

Serbians Rout Austrians
Fortifying Danube Posts

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 10.—Skirmishing continues between the Serbians and the new Austrian forces drawn up along the border. An official statement says: The principal operations of September 7 and 8 were those directed successfully against Austrian efforts to fortify the left bank of the Danube at the mouth of the Pek; various points on the left bank of the Drina and the front along the Save.

LINCOLN, SPY, MUST RETURN

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, self-confessed German spy and former member of Parliament, must go back to England to stand trial on the charge of forgery.

Judge Van Vechten, in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday. He then committed Lincoln to the Raymond Street jail, pending final action by the Secretary of State.

Lincoln was charged with the forgery of a Russian passport, and that he would be shot in England. Charles Fox, representing the British Consul, replied that Lincoln would be tried for forgery and for nothing else.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERRING WITH BANKERS TO ARRANGE HUGE WAR LOAN FOR ALLIES.



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ALLIES' BANKERS HERE FOR LOAN

Continued from page 1

of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; J. F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life.

The presence of the heads of the large life insurance companies, which have millions of free assets available for investment, was noted as significant by financial experts.

After the reception, which was in the nature of a get-together meeting, the visitors returned to the Biltmore, where last night they were entertained at a dinner given by Mr. Morgan. The list of those invited to meet them was not given out, but it included the representative bankers of the country east of the Mississippi, the heads of large insurance interests, and members of the diplomatic corps. In a general way the discussion was canvassed at this dinner.

To-day there will be other informal conferences, but it is not expected that the real work will begin until Monday. It is expected that the visitors will go to Glen Cove as the guests of Mr. Morgan. Though they have been inundated with invitations, for the present at least few will be accepted.

The arrival of the visitors had the effect of steadying sterling exchange, which was up 14 cents on lighter offerings.

Of the English visitors, Lord Reading attracted the most attention yesterday, much because of his striking appearance and his unusual career. His wife is an American, a Miss Cohen. To his unlucky adventure on the London Stock Exchange he owes his income as financial adviser to the Asquith ministry, for in that he acquired the financial education the money lords of the Cabinet lack.

While Attorney General he was the financial adviser of David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was credited with interesting that official and other high English officials in Marconi investments which later became the subject of a special committee of inquiry.

The contract then attacked on the ground of extravagance was justified at the time on the ground of imperial needs, witnessed at the hearing, but not plainly in the quietude of the world war which has since developed.

Sir Edward Holden, recognized as the most powerful banker in England, is best known here as the man who was responsible for the liquidation of many London banks. He is an expert in foreign exchange, as is Henry Barington Smith, whose institution is a power in the financial affairs of the Orient.

Lord Reading Coming
Here on Judicial Affairs

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 10.—Announcement that the Lord Chief Justice has gone to America as a member of the Anglo-French commission to regulate financial relations with the United States government is "not quite accurate," states "The Law Journal."

"In his personal capacity Lord Reading has already rendered most valuable service to his country in affairs of the treasury arising out of the war," continues the paper, "and his present mission is only part of this service."

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TURKS MEASURE FUTURE GAINS

Sure of Success in War,
They Reach Out for
Trade Treaties.

CENTRAL POWERS TO BE DEALT WITH

Leaders Disposed to Exclude
Others, but, Remembering
the Past, Are Wary.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—Taking it for granted that Turkey will emerge victorious from the war, prominent Turkish newspapers recently have occupied themselves seriously with the future international relations of the Ottoman empire. What the wishes of Turkey are in this respect may be said to have been epitomized in two leading articles of the "Tanin," a Union and Progress daily with tendencies of its own even in these days of censorship and governmental surveillance of the press.

For reasons none too obvious, the leaders of the "Tanin" coupled the absence of the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim, on a vacation and the temporary occupancy of his post here by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenbourg with their study of the subject. The "Tanin" remarks that "Baron von Wangenheim, through his work with the Turkish statesmen, was an important factor in the alliance between Turkey and Germany," and that "it would be too great a task to enumerate the facts proving that Baron von Wangenheim, owing to his remarkable perspicacity, had come to know Turkey in very little time." The inference is that Ambassador von Wangenheim would during his vacation devote much of his time to a further strengthening of the bonds between Germany and Turkey.

In the articles dealing with future relations between Turkey and the countries on whose side it is fighting the premises taken are about these: "We are now sharing the fortunes of war of Germany and Austria-Hungary. What will these countries do after the war to aid Turkey in its effort to develop economically and in so doing become a state whose voice must be heard in the future?"

Not Always Turkey's Friends.

With great frankness the articles complain that Germany and Austria-Hungary have not always been the friends of Turkey. Thus Austria-Hungary took considerable territory from Turkey with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Germany permitted the further reduction of the Ottoman empire after the late Balkan war and accepted with complacency the Italian conquest of Tripoli, which was all that was left of the Ottoman empire in North Africa.

All this, it is argued, was no demonstration of friendship on the part of Turkey's present allies. It is pointed out, however, that these relations had existed before the war, and that after all there had been no real understanding between Germany and Turkey before this war. What good relations had existed had been fostered almost exclusively by Emperor William and Sultan Abdul Hamid. With the advent of constitutional government and the ending of the Hamidian regime these relations had ceased, of course, and the efforts of the late Baron Marschall von

With the friendship of France and England disproved, and with that of Germany and Austria-Hungary at least based on a community of interests which would be bound to endure beyond the war, Turkey was necessarily obliged to ally herself more closely yet with Germany and the Danube monarchy by means of a series of commercial treaties which would be advanced by Turkey as a show of necessity sooner or later to become economically independent, said the articles, but for the time being it was far from having reached this happy state, and would have to overcome the lack of its advantages by reciprocal arrangements with Germany and Austria-Hungary under which the equitable exchange of Ottoman agricultural products for German and Austrian factory products would be possible.

Remature as such measures may appear in the Entente countries, it is a fact, nevertheless, that Turkish statesmen have for some time occupied themselves seriously with the making of suitable commercial treaties with the German and Austrian governments. In some quarters the opinion is held that such a move is a show of weakness, but it might be possible to secure terms which later would be harder to obtain. At any rate, say others, the activity displayed by the Turkish ministers suggests a desire for the future of Turkey, because it shows that the desire to care for the future has for once been felt by those responsible for the fate of the Ottoman empire.

Needless to say economic approaches now effected between Turkey and Germany and Austria-Hungary would leave little for France, England, Italy and all others. Turkey is ready to exclude everybody in favor of Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the central powers.

While it cannot be said that the position of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Turkey is unshakable as yet, it must be borne in mind that every effort is being made to make it that.

G. O. STARR DIES IN LONDON

Won Fame as Circus Man in Barnum and Bailey Show.

George O. Starr, who died in London on September 9, was one of the best known circus men of this country. During thirty years' connection with Barnum & Bailey it was principally his originality in conceiving new stunts which gave the show title to the claim "Greatest Show on Earth," which phrase, by the way, was also of his invention.

"The Dip of Death," "Jo-Jo, the Dog Faced Boy," "Zazel, the Human Cannon Ball" and countless other sensational stunts were his creation.

Starr was a physician when the circus bug first bit him in 1876. At that time he was twenty-seven years old, and he had been a physician ever since. In 1906, on the death of James A. Bailey, he became managing director of the show. He held the post for three years, and then went abroad, where he had lived since, providing she can make a state whose voice must be heard in the future."

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Italian Troops at Front Well Fed and Well Housed

Rations Served Hot, Even in the Trenches, and Warm
Quarters Blasted for Them in
Solid Rock.

Italian Front in Trentino, Aug. 25.—A foreigner visiting the Italian army along any of the fronts is quickly impressed with the camaraderie existing between officers and men.

King Victor Emmanuel is perhaps the most affable of all the Italian officers toward the soldiers. The King uses a high-powered motor car in his almost constant tours along the fronts, but he always finds time to chat with groups of soldiers, speaking in the native dialect of the men he is talking to.

This friendly spirit between officers and men has actually made for excellent discipline and bravery, military experts state. And for this reason all attempts to enforce the German system of discipline in the Italian army have been abandoned.

With the exception of the British fighting in France, it is said no soldier takes as good care of his soldier as Italy. The food is excellent and plentiful. The rations are cooked twice a day and served hot, regardless of whether the soldiers are in the trenches, on the reserve firing line or on the first aid post.

The first aid posts provides adequate facilities for handling the wounded along the firing line, while numerous hospitals are located convenient to the fronts. Several large base hospitals have been established.

First Aid Restaurants.

In addition, there are numerous relief carried on by private and public subscription. Chief among these are the "first aid restaurants," which were established by an English woman, Signora Bagnani, who was Miss Dewar of Hamilton, Ont. Some of these restaurants are set up close to the fighting lines, while others are located at bases or main railroad stations. In addition to giving regular meals the restaurants supply the soldiers with delicacies not provided for in the army ration.

Along the front in the Trentino one rises rapidly from the heat of the valleys to the sharp cold of the Alpine heights. While the army in the lower sections, holding the mountain positions have literally blasted themselves in. In the heights the soldiers' living quarters are cut in the solid rock. In many cases these caves are lined with blankets and all are heated by fireplaces.

In the Cadore, north of Cortina and near the Marmolada Mountain, which rises nearly 11,000 feet, there is a Sircap town consisting entirely of intrenchments, or dugouts and caves. All of the caves are furnished with rough furniture made on the spot. The officers have beds of down, the soldiers are covered with pieces of brightly colored cloth and the silver and gold paper from cigar and cigarette packages.

Over the entrance to the officers' mess is chiselled "Grand Hotel Morcote." In the center of the "hotel" a cage containing a canary caged in an Austrian trench. Outside of the mess hall and at various places in the cave town life-sized and heroic busts of King Victor have been carved in the rock faces.

Chapel Cut in Rock.

A chapel has been cut in one side of a large spire of rock where it is sheltered from the enemy's shells. A portable altar has been erected, and the soldiers have lined the walls of the chapel with pieces of brightly colored cloth and the silver and gold paper from cigar and cigarette packages.

In another part of the settlement an open space is reserved for amusements. Here plays are given, with officers and men mingling in the audience, or games are held, except during heavy fighting, during the campaign was started in a corner of the amusement square. The chief display is a mandolin which was owned by a young Italian soldier who lost his life in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with Austrians after the latter had taunted the Italians with being an army of "mandolinists" rather than fighters.

On the heights overlooking the Dolomite Road there is much evidence of relations.

"I have the honor to offer you, Messrs. Ministers, on this occasion assurances of my most courteous and distinguished consideration."

"JESUS ACUNA."

"Secretary in charge of Foreign Relations."



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September 13th

The greatest annual musical instrument sale held in New York—a yearly stock clearance of the largest manufacturing and selling organization in the music industries.

PIANOS from \$78
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Very Low Monthly Payments

More than \$300,000 worth of fine musical instruments at prices 25% to 75% of original values

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